PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1789.

Receiver General's Office,

MARCH 19th, 1789.

PURSUANT to Inſtructions received by the Subſcriber from the Supreme Executive Council-----NOTICE is hereby given, That agreeably to an act of the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth, entituled "An Act for directing the ſale of ſuch of the City Lots as remain the property of the ſtate, &c." will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in this city, on Wedneſday, the 8th day of April next, a CITY LOT, ſituate on the northeaſt corner of Saſſafras or Race-ſtreet and Second-ſtreet from Schuylkill, running 247½ feet on Race-ſtreet aforeſaid, and 120 feet on Second-ſtreet. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock at noon of ſaid day.

The purchaſe money will be received in gold or ſilver, bills of credit of this ſtate of the laſt emiſſion, funded certificates upon which intereſt is by law made payable at the State Treaſury, and depreciation certificates, funded or unfunded, and all intereſt due will be allowed till the time of payment.---Payment to be made within 30 days after ſale, or the premiſes to revert to the ſtate, and the bidder to ſuſtain any loſs which may ariſe on a future ſale.

A plan of the ſaid lot may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe aforeſaid. FRANCIS JOHNSTON, *R. G.*

The Subſcriber offers for SALE,

The two following Tracts of Land,

THE one containing 130 acres, ſituate on Perkioming creek, at the diſtance of two miles from the Trap, adjoining the lands of John Detwieler, Henry Detwieler and others, in the county of Montgomery. This tract is compoſed of 20 acres of the beſt bottom meadow, 30 acres of clear upland, and the reſidue woodland of the firſt quality, in point of timber as well as ſoil.

The other tract contains about 23 acres, and is wholly woodland, about one mile from the Trap, in the ſame county, and by ſome judges is allowed to be of a good quality.

Both the tracts are well watered, and are certainly valuable. They lie within 26 miles of the city, in a beautiful and well cultivated country.

Mr. Henry Boyer, inn-keeper, at the Trap, will ſhew the lands to any perſons who may incline to purchaſe.

The terms of ſale will be reaſonable, and may be known by applying to Colonel Thomas Craig, at Norris-town, Montgomery county, who is fully authoriſed to diſpoſe of the premiſes, or Mr. George Weſcott, merchant, Philadelphia.

A good and complete title, in fee ſimple, will be given to the purchaſers, by THOMAS HARTLEY.

March 17, 1789.

Bucks county, March 21, 1789.

NOTICE *is hereby Given,*

PURSUANT to an act of the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, entituled "An Act for the regulation of the militia of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania," paſſed at Philadelphia, March 20, 1780; and a further ſupplement to the act, entituled "An Act for the regulation of the militia of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania," and to repeal the act, entituled "A Supplement to the act for the regulation of the militia of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania," paſſed at Philadelphia, March 21, 1783-- Agreeable to the ſaid law, and the ſupplement to the aforeſaid law, the LIEUTENANT of the county of Bucks doth hereby Notify the male white inhabitants of ſaid county (between the ages of eighteen and fifty-three years) to meet at the reſpective places herein after mentioned, on the ſeveral days and times fixed, and then and there, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and ſix in the afternoon, elect, by ballat---two Field Officers, viz. one Lieutenant-Colonel and one Major for the Fourth Battalion, now commanded by John Smith, Eſquire, to hold their election at the houſe of Mr. Joſeph Savitz, in Springfield townſhip, on Monday, the 13th of April.---The Firſt Battalion, now commanded by William Hart, Eſq; to hold their election at the houſe of Mr. John Rotrock, in Plumſtead, on Tueſday, the 14th of April.---The Third Battalion, now commanded by Joſeph Hart, Eſq; to hold their election at the houſe of Mr. Richard Leedom, in Northampton townſhip, on Thurſday, the 16th of April. And the Second Battalion, now commanded by Auguſtine Willet, Eſq; to hold their election at the houſe of Mr. Timothy Smith, in Middletown townſhip, on Friday, the 17th of April.---The troop of Light Dragoons are to meet on Wedneſday, the 15th of April, at the houſe of Jacob Bennet, Eſq; in Wright's-town, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and ſix in the afternoon, then and there to elect, by ballot their reſpective officers, agreeable to the militia laws of this ſtate.---The different companies will obſerve to hold their election, to chooſe by ballot one Captain, one Lieutenant, and one enſign, on Monday, the 20th of April. Previous to holding the election, two freeholders to be choſen to preſide as judges, who are directed to make a return of the officers elected to the commanding officer of the battalion.

FRANCIS MURRAY,
Lieutenant of Bucks county.

N. B. The following days are appointed in battalion, in the following manner, viz. The Firſt Battalion ſhall meet on the firſt Monday in the month of May, the Second Battalion on Tueſday, the Third Battalion on Wedneſday, and the Fourth Battalion on Thurſday following, when it is expected the troop of Light Dragoons will attend each.

*** The Captains or commanding officers of each company are particularly deſired to have ready and deliver to me, at each field day, a return of all the male white inhabitants belonging to their reſpective diſtricts, between the ages of eighteen and fifty-three, and all the delinquents according to law.

Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, March 17, 1789.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, on the eighth day of January laſt, a Negroe man named JESS, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a black complexion, ſlim built, had on, when he went away, a ſurtout of grey coating, with plain metal buttons, velvet cape, fore part lined with green baize, a white flannel under jacket, tow ſhirt, buckſkin breeches, blue woollen ſtockings, old ſhoes, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by GARRET WYNKOOP.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

To the PEOPLE *of* Pennſylvania.

AN error of very great importance has ariſen in the minds of ſome reſpectable citizens of Pennſylvania, in regard to the oath that is taken by the members of the legiſlature. They conſider our repreſentatives as ſworn to oppoſe every meaſure, which may have a tendency to change the Conſtitution of the State. This is certainly a miſtake. The oath imports, that the members of the Aſſembly ſhall not propoſe or aſſent to any meaſure, which ſhall appear to them "*injurious to the people.*" If the Honorable Houſe do really believe, that the ſubmitting of the queſtion, about calling a Convention, to their Conſtituents, is neceſſary to their intereſts and happineſs, they have not, in any degree, infringed their oaths; on the contrary, they have performed their duty, in laying before the People *the peculiar condition of the State*, and in requeſting, that they would determine for themſelves what ſhall be done. They knew *a legiſlature* could not add to, alter or aboliſh a conſtitution; wherefore, they have carefully abſtained from this attempt. They ſaw, that the bill of rights ſecured to the people at large the power, by common conſent, to change the frame of government, and they have ſubmitted to them, whether the preſent circumſtances do not render it neceſſary.

In the ſecond part of the oath, the members engage, that they will not conſent to any thing "*that ſhall have a tendency to leſſen "or abridge the rights and privileges of the People as declared in the conſtitution.*" Does then the ſubmiſſion of the affairs of a free People, to *their own* conſideration, tend to abridge or leſſen their rights, which the conſtitution ſays are unalterably equal? Will any candid man call this a violation of the oath, or an infringement of the Conſtitution? Or will any Repreſentative, however ſcrupulouſly conſcientious, be diſturbed by ſo unfounded a ſuggeſtion?

Another error, of equal importance, has taken poſſeſſion of the minds of ſome good men--- though their number is ſmall. Having juſt overthrown the divine right of kings, they have taken up an opinion, equally dangerous and unreaſonable---that the authority of a Convention of 1776 is ſuperior to the preſent power and majeſty of the people. No argument is neceſſary to diſprove ſo tyrannical a doctrine. But the truth is, that the Conſtitution itſelf admits and maintains the never ceaſing power of the people to change their frame of government. The following quotations will prove the aſſertion, and ſince the rights of Freemen would be deſtroyed by the doctrine alluded to, it is happy theſe proviſions were inſerted.

1. "WHENEVER the great ends of government are not obtained, THE PEOPLE HAVE A RIGHT TO CHANGE IT, and to take ſuch meaſures, AS TO THEM MAY APPEAR NECESSARY, to promote their ſafety and happineſs."

2. "THE PEOPLE of this State have the SOLE, EXCLUSIVE and INHERENT RIGHT of governing and regulating the internal police of the ſame."

3. "The community hath an indubitable, unalienable, and indefeaſible right to reform, alter and aboliſh government *in ſuch manner* as ſhall be, by that community, judged moſt conducive to the public weal."

The rights of the Freemen of every State to reform their Conſtitution, *at any time*, is fully recognized in the following extract from THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.---

"We hold theſe truths to be ſelf evident, that all men are created *equal*, &c. That to ſecure theſe rights governments are inſtituted among men, deriving their juſt powers from *the conſent of the governed*; that whenever *any form of government* becomes deſtructive of theſe ends, it is *the right of the people to alter* or *to aboliſh it*."

Let us then in a temperate and conciliating manner proceed to exerciſe thoſe invaluable privileges to which by the favor of heaven we are entitled.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

To the Freemen *of the Commonwealth of* Pennſylvania.

IT is the peculiar happineſs of the United States, that THE SUPREME POWER is acknowledged on all hands to be veſted in THE PEOPLE AT LARGE. Whenever, therefore, our public affairs are thrown into an inconvenient and unfavorable ſituation, it becomes the duty of thoſe, who are for a time inveſted with the powers of government, to place *the ſtate of the republic* in its juſt point of light to their conſtituents. Such, it is very evident, are the conſiderations, which influenced the legiſlature of Pennſylvania to turn the attention of the good people, whom they repreſent, to the conſtitution of the commonwealth. Since the people poſſeſs the ſole, unalterable, and indefeaſible right to preſcribe the form of their own government, whenever it appears, in their deliberate judgment, really neceſſary, the ſingle queſtion on the preſent occaſion ſeems to be, whether the inducements to this meaſure are ſo weighty and important, as to convince us that the Honorable Houſe conſcientiouſly believed it their bounden duty.

It is a fact of univerſal notoriety, that the adoption of the new Fœderal Conſtitution has worked a repeal of ſeveral clauſes in the Conſtitution of this State. As this is unqueſtionably the caſe, two circumſtances ariſe, which require conſideration and adjuſtment. The Aſſembly and the State Judiciary, who are hereafter to act under the double obligations of the Fœderal and State Conſtitutions, will be very often embarraſſed by implied alterations, in conteſts about which the tranquility of the State may be interrupted, and, perhaps, its intereſts or ſafety endangered. Implication, in their civil conſtitutions, is too precarious a tenure for the peace and happineſs of a wiſe and well intentioned people.

The other circumſtance to which I alluded is, that the ſeveral alterations in the ſtate frame of government, effected by the adoption of the new Conſtitution, may leave many dangerous openings in the former, for which the People in Convention alone can provide. A very careful and ſerious conſideration of the Conſtitution of Pennſylvania, with a view to this point, appears indiſpenſibly neceſſary: an omiſſion of the meaſure may hazard our moſt valuable rights.

When our preſent Conſtitution was framed, the State contained but eleven counties and a city, which gave us an executive of twelve members. As ſoon as the propoſed diviſion of Cumberland and Cheſter ſhall take place, the council will ſtand at twenty-two. This, my countrymen, is two heavy----it is an inſupportable expence.

When the diviſion of the two counties, juſt mentioned, ſhall take place, the full annual pay of the Council and their Secretary will be twenty-four thouſand dollars; and as not more than two-fifths of the State is completely ſettled, in the ſame ratio, when fully populated, it muſt be equal to ſixty thouſand! The patriot---the œconomiſt---the man, who gains the bread of his family by the ſweat of his brow, muſt ſhudder at the proſpect, and will applaud that paternal regard for the intereſts of the People, which has influenced their faithful Repreſentatives on this occaſion.

The diviſion of the legiſlative power into two branches has been adopted and tried by the New-England States, which are fuller of a bold and independent yeomanry than any other members of our confederacy. I mention theſe firſt, becauſe of the remarkable and well known attachment to a republican form of government.---Every other State, but Georgia and Pennſylvania, has purſued the ſame mode.---Georgia and Pennſylvania have been more diſtracted by internal conteſts, than any other part of our Union. This, alas! the Aſſembly too well knew. To create a ſecond branch, which might ſuſpend legiſlative deciſion till heat ſhould ſubſide, and reaſon ſhould regain its ſeat, probably appeared to the Aſſembly a mode of abating theſe lamentable conflicts, worthy the conſideration of the People. If they approve it not, in an independent Convention, choſen upon juſt and equal principles, then will they reject it. But, ſince we ſtand almoſt alone among the States of the Union, and among the nations of the World, in this particular, our legiſlature have acted the part of the Fathers of the People, in calling our attention to the ſubject.

It may perhaps be aſked, why did the legiſlature extend their views beyond thoſe points which were to be altered, on account of the fœderal Conſtitution? The anſwer is obvious. They well knew, that as nothing ought, ſo nothing could reſtrain the deliberations and decrees of the Citizens of a republican government, aſſembled in Convention-----and theſe our temporary repreſentatives in the ſtate legiſlature too well knew the nature of their tranſitory powers, to oppoſe them to the ever-preſent, never-ceaſing and uncontroulable authority of a free People.

In this time of general ſcarcity of money, when our public funds and private fortunes ſtand in need of every juſt œconomy, when alſo the avocations of the people from their ſeveral purſuits to important public duties are rendered inconveniently frequent, the expence and trouble of two conventions and a council of cenſors, when one convention can effect the duties, is certainly worthy of conſideration. No doubt can be entertained, that thoſe reaſons were of weight with the honorable houſe. No profit or power can accrue to them; but on the contrary it is evident, that by diminiſhing the objects, and dividing the authority of the legiſlature, they ſacrifice a part of their preſent emoluments and powers.

It has been urged by ſome, that the officers of government cannot take part in or promote the alteration of the conſtitution, without a breach of their oaths. It does not ſeem to be remembered by thoſe, who make this objection, that the conſtitution of Pennſylvania, as ſworn to by its officers, is *already* altered by the act of the people in convention, eſtabliſhing a plan of fœderal government, which expreſsly does away *all parts* of the ſtate conſtitution to which it is contrary. The principal object of the propoſed convention is to aſcertain the extent and conſequences of thoſe alterations, although other points may engage their attention, the truly wiſe adjuſtment of which is of equal importance to the happineſs of the ſtate. It ſhould be alſo remembered, that at the time when the people preſcribed in the conſtitution a council of cenſors, as the ordinary mode of altering that civil compact, they reſerved *in expreſs terms* the right of altering it *at any time* and *in any manner* they ſhould ſee fit. From hence it is clear, that however conſtitutional a council of cenſors will hereafter be, a convention of the people was equally conſtitutional in December 1788, and will be ſo in the preſent year. This power of electing a convention at all times, to alter the conſtitution of a ſtate, is a never dormant----never ceaſing---- uncontroulable right of the people. Were this not the caſe in its full extent and meaning, then would the temporary repreſentatives of freemen have a right to ordain for their conſtituents and their poſterity in all times to come; and thoſe whom the people had entruſted with their liberties for a ſingle month might employ their tranſitory powers to ruin them for ever.

A FREEMAN.

To the Manufacturers *and* Mechanics *of the commonwealth of* Pennſylvania.

GENTLEMEN,

A RESPECTABLE meeting of the manufacturers and mechanics of the city of Philadelphia, diſtricts of Northern Liberties and Southwark, taking into conſideration the propriety of petitioning the Honorable the Continental Congreſs, at this important period, to lay ſuch duties or impoſts on foreign manufactures imported into theſe ſtates, as will give a decided preference to our own.

We wiſh to obſerve, that our intereſt, as well as the earneſt ſolicitation of the manufacturing body of a ſiſter ſtate, ſtrongly impreſs on our minds the propriety and advantage of collecting all the information attainable reſpecting the preſent ſituation of the different manufactures of this ſtate: To obtain this very important end, it is agreed to addreſs the manufacturers and mechanics, requeſting that each branch meet together, at ſome time and place, as they may judge proper, previous to the general meeting, and appoint a committee, conſiſting of one or two perſons, to meet a General Convention of the different profeſſions at the State-houſe, in this city, on the firſt Monday in April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

It is further expected, that each trade or profeſſion will inſtruct their committee what articles can be manufactured in their ſeveral branches, and what proportion the price of the ſeveral articles bear, to thoſe of equal quality imported from foreign countries, and in what proportion to the conſumption of the ſtates. Such information being laid before the Honorable Congreſs, they will be enabled to judge what duties ought to be laid on imports, to encourage the manufactures and agriculture of the ſtates.

We preſume on this depends, not only the intereſt of the manufacturers and mechanics, but of the citizens at large, and perhaps we may hazard the idea, that the proſperity and wealth, or ruin and indigence of our ſucceſſors, depend upon the ſucceſs of this general and important plan.

Signed by Order,
REUBEN HAINS, *Chairman.*

Philadelphia, March 23, 1789.
JAMES PEARSON, *Secretary.*

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT *for raiſing, by way of lottery, the ſum of Eight Thouſand Dollars, for defraying the expence of erecting a Common Hall in the City of Philadelphia, and Two Thouſand Dollars for the uſe of Dickinſon College, in the Borough of Carliſle.*

WHEREAS the buildings already erected on the Public (or State-Houſe) Square are not only ornamental to the city, but have heretofore been found very convenient and uſeful for the accommodation of the Congreſs of the United States, and for holding the ſeſſions of the General Aſſemblies, Councils, Conventions, and ſuch other bodies as the exigencies of this State have from time to time required: And whereas the city of Philadelphia is poſſeſſed of a lot on the north-eaſt corner of the ſaid ſquare, ſufficient for the erecting a City-Hall, of the ſame dimenſions and form with the county court houſe lately built, which, when compleated, will add conſiderably to the elegance and uſefulneſs of the whole: And whereas the taxes levied upon the inhabitants of the ſaid city (for ſtate and city uſes) are exceedingly heavy, and it would be improper at this time to lay any additional burthen on them for building the ſame; and a number of the citizens being deſirous of having a lottery inſtituted for the purpoſe: And whereas the funds of Dickinſon College, in the Borough of Carliſle, have been found inadequate for the purpoſes by them intended: Therefore,

Sect. 1. Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, in Common Council aſſembled, ſhall be, and they are hereby authoriſed and impowered to appoint ſix Managers and Directors of the lottery hereby inſtituted and directed to be drawn, for the preparing and diſpoſing of tickets, to overſee the drawing of the lots, and to order and perform all ſuch other matters and things as are herein after directed and appointed to be done and performed; and that the ſaid managers, or any ſix of them, ſhall meet together, at ſome convenient place by them to be appointed, for the execution of the powers and truſt repoſed in them by this act, and ſhall cauſe proper books to be prepared, in which each leaf ſhall be divided into three columns, upon the innermoſt of which ſhall be printed twelve thouſand five hundred tickets, numbered one, two, three, and ſo onwards, in arithmetical progreſſion, where the common exceſs is to be one, until they riſe to the number of twelve thouſand five hundred; upon the outſide column there ſhall be printed the like number of tickets, of the ſame breadth and form, and numbered in like manner; and in the middle column ſhall be printed a third ſett of tickets, of the ſame numbers with thoſe of the other two columns; which tickets ſhall be joined with oblique lines or devices, in ſuch manner as the ſaid managers ſhall direct; and every of the laſt mentioned tickets ſhall have written or printed thereupon (beſides the number of ſuch ticket, and the year of our Lord, the following words, viz.

"*City Hall and Dickinſon College* LOTTERY.
"This ticket entitles the bearer to ſuch prize as may "be drawn againſt its number, if demanded in nine "months after the drawing is finiſhed, ſubject to a de- "duction of twenty per cent."

Sect. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid managers ſhall have full power and authority to ſell and diſpoſe of, to ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhall chuſe to adventure in the ſaid lottery, the tickets of the middle column aforeſaid, at the rate of Four Dollars each, for ready money, and not otherwiſe; and upon the receipt of ſuch ſum of Four Dollars ſhall deliver to the ſaid adventurer one of the ſaid tickets, ſigned by one of the Managers, and cut out of the ſaid books, through the ſaid oblique lines and devices, indentwiſe, to be kept and uſed for the better aſcertaining and ſecuring his, her or their intereſt in the ſaid ticket, in caſe it ſhould be fortunate.

Sect. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That for the greater ſecurity of the adventurers, and punctual payment of the prizes that ſhall be drawn in the ſaid lottery, the ſaid Managers ſhall pay, weekly, into the Bank of North-America, all the monies ariſing from tickets by them ſold, for which they ſhall receive from the ſaid bank ſuch acknowledgments, in behalf of the city and college aforeſaid, for the purpoſes in this act mentioned, as are uſually given by the ſaid bank for other monies depoſited therein.

Sect. 4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That for enabling the ſaid Managers to pay off the prizes as they are ſeverally drawn, and for diſcharging the incidental expences attending the management and drawing of the ſaid lottery, orders ſhall be drawn by the ſaid Managers, or any four or more of them, on the ſaid bank, in checks provided for that purpoſe, expreſſing that ſuch drafts are upon account of the ſaid lottery.

Sect. 5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That as ſoon as the tickets of the middle column ſhall be ſold, the ſaid Managers, or any four or more of them, ſhall cauſe all the tickets of the extreme column in the ſaid books, the ſame being cut out indentwiſe, through the ſaid oblique lines or devices, to be carefully rolled up and made faſt with ſilk or thread, and ſhall cauſe them to be put into a box to be prepared for that purpoſe, marked with the letter A, and to be immediately after ſealed with the ſeveral ſeals of the ſaid Managers, until the ſaid tickets are to be drawn, as is hereinafter mentioned; but the tickets of the innermoſt column ſhall remain in the ſaid books, for the diſcovering any miſtake or fraud, if ſuch ſhould happen to be committed, contrary to the meaning of this act.

Sect. 6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Managers, or any four or more of them, ſhall alſo prepare, or cauſe to be prepared, three thouſand eight hundred and ſixty-ſeven prize tickets, on which ſhall be written or expreſſed, as well in figures as in words at length, as follows; that is to ſay, upon one of them three thouſand dollars; upon one other of them two thouſand dollars; upon two other of them, ſeverally, one thouſand five hundred dollars; upon three other of them, ſeverally, one thouſand dollars; upon ten other of them, ſeverally, five hundred dollars; upon twenty other of them, ſeverally, two hundred dollars; upon thirty other of them, ſeverally, one hundred dollars; upon fifty other of them, ſeverally, fifty dollars; upon one hundred other of them, ſeverally, twenty dollars; upon one hundred and fifty other of them, ſeverally, ten dollars; and upon three thouſand five hundred other of them, ſeverally, ſix dollars; which principal ſums, ſo to be expreſſed upon the ſaid tickets, will amount in the whole to fifty thouſand dollars, out of which the ſaid managers are hereby authoriſed and required to deduct twenty per centum, and no more, amounting in the whole to ten thouſand dollars, the ſum intended to be raiſed by this act, for the purpoſes therein mentioned and ſpecified.

Sect. 7. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid managers, or any four or more of them, ſhall cauſe the ſaid prize tickets, written upon as aforeſaid, to be carefully rolled up and faſtened with ſilk or thread, and put into another box to be prepared for that purpoſe, marked with the letter B, and ſealed up with the ſeveral ſeals of the ſaid managers, to be by them carefully kept, until the tickets ſhall be drawn in manner herein after directed.

Sect. 8. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid managers, or any four or more of them, ſhall cauſe the ſaid boxes, with all the tickets therein, to be carried to ſome public and convenient room in the city of Philadelphia, by ten o'clock in the forenoon on ſome certain day, to be by them appointed, and placed on a ſtage or table, and ſhall then and there ſeverally attend this ſervice, and cauſe the two boxes to be unſealed and opened; and the tickets or lots in the ſaid boxes being, in the preſence of the managers and ſuch of the adventurers as ſhall think proper to attend, well ſhaken and mixed together in each box, ſome one indifferent and fit perſon, to be appointed and directed by the ſaid managers, ſhall draw one ticket from the box A, in which the ſaid numbered tickets ſhall have been put as aforeſaid; and one other indifferent and fit perſon, appointed and directed in like manner, ſhall at the ſame time draw one ticket or lot from the box B, in which the ſaid three thouſand eight hundred and ſixty-ſeven prize tickets ſhall have been promiſcuouſly put as aforeſaid; and the tickets ſo drawn ſhall be immediately opened, and the number of the ticket drawn from the box A, and the value of the prize drawn out of the box B, ſhall be called aloud, and the number and prize ſhall be filed together, and entered in books by clerks, whom the managers are hereby authoriſed and empowered to employ and overſee for this purpoſe; and ſo the drawing to continue, by taking one ticket at a time out of each box, and opening, calling aloud, filing, and entering the ſame, as is before mentioned, until the whole three thouſand eight hundred and ſixty-ſeven prize tickets ſhall be compleatly drawn from the box B; and if the drawing aforeſaid cannot be performed in one day, the ſaid managers ſhall cauſe the ſaid boxes to be ſealed up in manner aforeſaid, and adjourn until the next day, and ſo from day to day, (Sundays excepted) until the drawing ſhall be finiſhed and compleated as aforeſaid; and the tickets ſo drawn ſhall remain in the cuſtody of the managers.

Sect. 9. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That as ſoon as the drawing is finiſhed, the books of the ſeveral clerks compared, and liſts made out therefrom, the managers ſhall cauſe a liſt of the fortunate numbers to be publiſhed in two Engliſh and one German news-paper printed in the city of Philadelphia, and immediately thereafter proceed to the payment of the prize money; and if any diſpute ſhall ariſe in adjuſting the property of any of the ſaid fortunate numbers, the managers ſhall determine to whom it doth or ought to belong.

Sect. 10. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any of the fortunate adventurers ſhall neglect to apply to the ſaid managers for the ſum due on his, her or their tickets reſpectively, within the ſpace of nine months after the publication of the prize liſt, ſuch ſum or ſums of money, ſo due to him, her or them, ſhall be applied to the uſes, intents and purpoſes, to which the ſum hereby intended to be raiſed is ordered to be appropriated and applied.

Sect. 11. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That before any of the ſaid managers ſhall take upon himſelf the duties and offices hereby enjoined, or any clerk employed by the ſaid managers ſhall act in ſuch employment, they and each of them ſhall, reſpectively, before the Mayor or one of the Aldermen of the city of Philadelphia, take the following oath or affirmation, viz. "I, A. B. do ſwear, or affirm, that I "will faithfully execute the truſt repoſed in me, and "that I will not uſe, or permit or direct any perſon to "uſe, any indirect arts or means to obtain a prize or for- "tunate ticket, either for myſelf or any other perſon "whatſoever: and that I will, to the beſt of my judg- "ment, declare to whom any prize lot or ticket of right "does belong, according to the true intent and meaning "of the act of Aſſembly, entituled "An act for raiſing, "by way of lottery, the ſum of Eight Thouſand Dol- "lars, for defraying the expence of erecting a Common- "Hall in the city of Philadelphia, and two thouſand "dollars for the uſe of Dickinſon College, in the bo- "rough of Carliſle."

Sect. 13. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the monies ariſing from the lottery hereby inſtituted ſhall be, and hereby are, appropriated to the building a Common-Hall in the city of Philadelphia, and to and for the uſe of Dickinſon College, in the proportions herein directed, and to no other uſe, purpoſe or intent whatſoever.

Sect. 14. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid managers ſhall from time to time, when thereunto required, lay before the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, in Common Council aſſembled, a true ſtate of the lottery; and ſhall alſo, when the drawing of the ſame is finiſhed, and the prizes and incidental charges are paid, ſettle their accounts with and pay over the monies in their hands to the ſaid Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens, who are hereby authoriſed and empowered to contract with proper perſons for carrying into effect the purpoſes intended by this act; and ſhall pay to the Truſtees of Dickinſon College one-fifth of the nett proceeds of the ſaid lottery.

Signed, by Order of the Houſe,
RICHARD PETERS, *Speaker.*

Enacted into a law, at Philadelphia, *on* Friday, *the twenty-ſeventh day of* March, *in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.*

PETER ZACHARY LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

Philadelphia, March 25, 1789.

THE members of the Philadelphia Contributionſhip for Inſuring Houſes from Loſs by Fire are deſired to meet at the Court Houſe, on the 13th day of April next, between the hours of two and five in the afternoon, in order to chooſe TWELVE DIRECTORS and a TREASURER, for the enſuing year. † 2 w

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TO BE LET,

A large commodious Brick Houſe, *with a* Frame Stable *and* Lot *of* Ground,

Which for many years paſt hath been occupied as a Tavern.

Likewiſe *Four Acres* of *Ground*,

Well ſituated for a graſs lot, and under good fence; the whole being in Kenſington, and the townſhip of the Northern Liberties. For terms, enquire of

March 23, 1789. PETER BROWNE.

To be Sold by the ſubſcriber,

LIVING in Allen townſhip, Northampton county, 272 acres of land, on the weſt branch of Manakeſy creek, there are 3 Dwelling-houſes thereon, with a good ſpring at each door, a Grift and Saw-mill, Tan-yard, 14 acres of well watered meadow and more may be eaſily made, 520 bearing apple-trees, and is well timbered; this ſeat for mills, ſtore, tavern or other public buſineſs is not inferior to any in this neighbourhood, a croſs road going through ſaid land, it may conveniently be divided into 2 or 3 places, being 8 miles from Bethlehem, 9 from Allentown, 4 from Nazareth, and 10 from Eaſton. The terms of ſale will be made known by the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

‖ JESSE JONES.

Lancaſter, March 10, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Thurſday, the 9th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, ſituate in Drummore townſhip, all that certain Tract or piece of Land, (called Steel's Fancy,) ſituate in ſaid townſhip, containing 208½ Acres, adjoining lands of Iſaac Alexander, Robert King and others, late the property of Samuel Steel, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by §

JAMES ROSS, Sheriff.

Lancaſter, March 10, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 10th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, ſituate in Little Britain townſhip, all that certain Tract or piece of Land, (called Irregularity) ſituate in ſaid townſhip, containing 425 Acres, and allowance, adjoining lands of Stephen Giffens, John Walker and others, late the property of James Walker, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

§ JAMES ROSS, Sheriff.

Lancaſter, March 10, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Saturday, the 11th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling-houſe of Jacob Frey, in the Borough of Lancaſter, all that certain Meſſuage or Tenement and Lot or piece of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of King-ſtreet, in the Borough aforeſaid, containing in front on the ſaid ſtreet 64 feet 4½ inches, and in depth to a 14 foot alley 252 feet, bounded by a meſſuage and lot late of Caſper Marbourg and others, taken in execution as the property of Chriſtian Liebpe, and to be ſold, by § JAMES ROSS, Sheriff.

Montgomery County, March 28, 1789.

One Hundred Guineas Reward.

WHEREAS a falſe and wicked report has been contrived and for ſome weeks paſt ſpread through the city of Philadelphia, and ſeveral of the counties, charging the ſubſcriber and his wife, who keep the Spring-houſe Tavern, in Montgomery county, with the murder, &c. of one or more Travellers, in order to get their property. Conceiving it to be a duty which I owe to the community of which I am a member, to my relations, friends and neighbours, and particularly to a tender wife, and ſeven children (ſeveral of them young and helpleſs) whoſe welfare or miſery in life greatly depends upon the character which I have and ſhall leave after me, to endeavour to bring to light ſuch dark and horrible Aſſaſſins of Characters, I do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any perſon who ſhall diſcover to me any legal evidence of the contriver of ſaid charge, or of the author or authors of the report, and of one HALF-JOHANNES for any certain information, whereby ſuch a diſcovery may be made. CHRISTIAN DULL.

Eight Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the ſubſcriber, (living near the Head of Elk,) on the 11th of October laſt, a yellow NEGROE LAD, named SAM, about 17 years of age, well formed for his years; he has a ſmall ſcar near his right eye, which is weaker than the other, and ſhews his teeth much when he laughs. He had on a new felt hat, a half worn cloth coloured ſailor made jacket, waiſtcoat and trowſers of eight hundred linnen, ſtriped with lye colour, tow ſhirt, ſhoes and ſtockings; he took with him a wallet full of clothes of ſundry kinds. Whoever harbours the ſaid SAM may depend upon being called to a ſtrict account, but whoever ſecures him in any gaol ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS, or, if brought home, the above reward, paid by

JOSEPH COUDON.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Michael Dowd, late of Lower Dublin, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts for ſettlement, to ‖ HUGH TOMB, acting Executor.

March 26, 1789.

To be SOLD or LET,

A Valuable FARM, of 150 acres, 20 thereof beſt watered meadow, and 20 more to be made, an old over ſhot griſt-mill and oil mill, with other large buildings, orchards, &c. ſituate in Bethel townſhip, Tulpehocken ſettlement, about 25 miles weſt of the town of Reading; alſo a new griſt and ſaw mill, with 300 or 600 acres of good land, buildings, &c. in Liken's valley, on Wiconeſky creek, about 40 miles weſt of Reading, all in Berks county. And ſeveral tracts of excellent land, with mill ſeats and meadowing, in Berks and Northumberland counties as above; or, to accommodate farmers and others having many ſons to ſettle, will exchange them for leſſer tracts of old land, in Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery or Cheſter counties.

Alſo to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, the beſt kind of

BOULTING CLOTHS,

Warranted good and ſuitable for every branch of the boulting buſineſs; as he has had 40 years experience in millering, importing and ſelling boulting cloths, on reaſonable terms, in Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia. c 3 M

March 10, 1789. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

BOSTON, March 28.

We are told, that orders have been iſſued by his excellency our worthy governor, to colonel Tyler, commandant of the firſt troop of horſe in Suffolk diviſion, to hold his troop in readineſs to eſcort his excellency the vice-preſident of the United States, when he ſhall ſet out for the ſeat of the fœderal government.

The hon. Triſtram Dalton, Eſq; we are ſorry to inform our readers, by a painful indiſpoſition is prevented from giving his attendance in the moſt honorable ſenate of the United States.

Anſwer of their Excellencies the General and Intendant of the French ports in Hiſpaniola, to the Petition of a number of American maſters of veſſels.

WE, governor-general and intendant, having conſidered the ſuggeſtions of the petition, and likewiſe, the repreſentations given us by monſieur the chevalier de Chavagnac, from which it appears that the captains who complain of violences offered to them had infringed the regulations for the ſafety of the harbour, by perſiſting to keep lights notwithſtanding the reiterated orders iſſued againſt it. Conſidering likewiſe, that their refuſal, though puniſhable, ought to have been regularly and legally proved before the puniſhment was inflicted; hereby commanded that the petitioners be called into our preſence, that we may enjoin on them a conformity in future to the regulations and police of the port and harbour, and at the ſame time declare to them, that no puniſhment ſhall hereafter be inflicted on them, except after an examination and a regular proof of facts, and conformably to what ſhall be pronounced by us, if we take cognizance of the affair, or by our judges, if we preſer it to them. Given at Port-au-Prince, December 27, 1788.

Signed, DUCHILLEAU DE MARBOIS.

WORCESTER, March 19.

At the enſuing election the following gentlemen will be voted for, for governor and lieutenant governor, viz.

His Excellency John Hancock, Governor.
The Honorable Samuel Adams, Lieutenant Governor.
As will alſo,
The Honorable Chief Juſtice William Cuſhing, Governor.
The Honorable Benjamin Lincoln, Lieutenant Governor.

The public papers of our metropolis, which ought to be the vehicles of news, have been, for ſome time paſt, filled with the eſſays of the partizans for and againſt our rulers. Some writers rear the pillar of their virtues to more than Babel height, while thoſe of the oppoſite party are buſy in engraving their faults on columns of marble.

SALEM, March 17.

Captain Hilton arrived here yeſterday, in 49 days from Cadiz. He brings intelligence of the death of CHARLES III. KING OF SPAIN, which took place about the firſt of January, his Majeſty being about 72 years old. The public officers at Cadiz were in mourning on the occaſion.

NEWPORT, March 12.

Laſt Friday arrived from New-York the Hon. John Gardner, Eſq; one of our Delegates to the Congreſs---Singular indeed hath been the ſituation of this honorable gentleman while upon his important miſſion; for a long time the door of Congreſs was ſhut againſt him, for want of his commiſſion, which he had accidentally omitted, which was afterwards detained from him in an aſtoniſhing manner: For a ſhort period he enjoyed his ſeat in that Honorable Aſſembly, but for want of his colleagues, his vote could not be counted;---to cloſe the drama, on the firſt Wedneſday of March he found himſelf the only living member of a departed body, and returned here a delegate to a power that is no longer known.

PROVIDENCE, March 14.

We hear that a motion was yeſterday renewed in the General Aſſembly, now ſitting at Eaſt-Greenwich, for calling a State Convention, to take into conſideration the new form of government for the United States; when after warm debate it was again rejected by the uſual large majority.

NEW-YORK, March 26.

Advices from the Spaniſh colony of New-Orleans, at the mouth of the Miſſiſippi, inform us, that Governor Don Mero has granted permiſſion to the inhabitants of the weſtern counties of North-Carolina, that border on that river, to trade thereon, even down to New-Orleans.

Extract of a letter from St. John's (New-Brunſwick) dated February 27.

"His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleaſed to grant a further premiſſion for the importation of horſes, neat cattle, ſheep, hogs, poultry, or live ſtock of any ſort; flour, rice, or Indian corn, from any of the territories of the United States, into this province, by Britiſh ſubjects, &c. agreeable to law, commencing the 20th inſtant, for and during the term of SIX MONTHS."

NEW-BRUNSWICK, March 24.

From Eſſex county we learn, that petitions are handing about, praying the Honorable Congreſs to ſet aſide the election---that one of the candidates, who has been up in that part of the ſtate, ſeems to favor the deſign---ſhould this be the caſe, we can eaſily judge whether he really would wiſh to act that friendly part to the ſtate that many of his advocates ſuppoſed.---We cannot heſitate to ſay, if we ſpeak with candour, that the preſent repreſentation is as equitable as could have been expected, and compoſed of as worthy characters as the ſtate affords, though there are many who may make objections to each of them, and had others been choſen the murmurs of the people would not have been leſs. It has been remarked, that out of the 54 candidates, whoſe names were publiſhed by the Governor, ſcarcely one had eſcaped the laſh of ſome ſlanderous tongue.

WINCHESTER, March 18.

Since our laſt ſeveral gentlemen have arrived in this town from Kentucky, by whom we have been informed, that a general and uninterrupted trade has taken place between the inhabitants of that country and thoſe of the Spaniſh ſettlement at New-Orleans; ſeveral boats loaded with goods to a very conſiderable amount having arrived before our informants came away; that in return they took large quantities of tobacco, beef, corn, &c. and that from every appearance this traffic was likely to be continued and carried on with the greateſt alacrity, which cannot fail proving of the moſt infinite mutual advantage.

We were further informed, that moſt of the ſettlements in the quarter of Kentucky are now undiſturbed by the ſavages, no hoſtilities having for ſome time paſt been committed by them, except at the Little Miami, where, about five weeks ſince, a Shawaneſe Chief, called Black-Fiſh, and one of the Wyandot Chiefs, with a number of warriors, took three white people who were out ſurveying, and brought them in, under guard, to the garriſon ſtationed at the mouth of the Little Miami.---Their pretenſions were to ſettle a treaty with the garriſon, which our informants ſay was compleated on good terms by Captain Mac Geath and others. The Shawaneſe Chief was ſo fond of Capt. Mac Geath, that he offered to take him through the Indian country. Theſe Chiefs and warriors afterwards had it in their power to deſtroy three crews and their effects, but they proved friendly, furniſhed them with proviſions, and treated them kindly.

The Shawaneſe and Wyandots had ſeveral times before taken priſoners and brought them into the garriſon, with profeſſions of friendſhip; but it was ſuſpected their only intentions were to make their obſervations and get liquors, but from the above pacific conduct, the white inhabitants begin to put ſome confidence in them, and pleaſe themſelves with the hope of enjoying a peaceable ſummer.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 1.

We are authoriſed to aſſure the public, that on the *Queſtion* being put in the Supreme Executive Council on Saturday laſt---- "*Will this board comply with the requeſt of the General Aſſembly, "in promulgating their addreſs to the people reſpecting the calling of "a Convention?*"---the Yeas and Nays were called, and were as follow, viz.

YEAS.	NAYS.
Thomas Mifflin,	Amos Gregg,
George Roſs,	James Read,
Samuel Miles,	Frederick Watts,
Richard Willing,	Abraham Smith,
George Woods,	John Smilie,
Chriſtopher Kucher.	David Reddick,
	Nathan Denniſon.

The conſtitution of Pennſylvania, ſays a coreſpondent, was a compact made in 1776, between *the rulers* and *the ruled*. The *ruled*, that is to ſay, *the people*, broke the compact in 1787, by the act of the Convention, as of right they always can. When it was thus broken, the rulers were clearly ſo far abſolved from their oaths.

It is a remarkable fact that the good whigs of old Maſſachuſetts, than whom none were more liberal of their blood and treaſure in the courſe of the revolution, never had *a teſt law*. It is ſaid they would have conſidered it as void, being contrary to a conſtitution which ſecures every man his rights, and preſerves him free from puniſhment without trial and conviction of ſome offence by the verdict of a jury---It is wonderful how ſo enlightened a ſtate as Pennſylvania continued this law ſo long.

A correſpondent remarks, that the conſtitution only points out the *Council of Cenſors* as the ordinary mode of altering the conſtitution; but that it declares *the permanent and unalterable right of the people to alter it when they think it right ſo to do*---and ſuch is the doctrine of liberty, reaſon and juſtice, for there can be no lawful or rightful government but that which derives its juſt authority from the conſent of *the governed*. This is the language of the declaration of independence, the old confederation, the new fœderal conſtitution, and the conſtitution of Pennſylvania. To queſtion it, then, is to offend againſt *the written law* and *the majeſty of the people*.

The Council of Cenſors being compoſed of two members from each county, Luzerne, Dauphin, Northumberland, Weſtmoreland, Bedford, Allegheney and Huntingdon will ſend fourteen members.---Theſe fourteen could prevent any alterations in the conſtitution, fourteen being more than one third of forty, which the whole Council would be. In order to ſhew the impropriety of this, it muſt be obſerved that thoſe ſeven counties contain only thirteen thouſand electors, and the reſt of the ſtate, to whom they would dictate a conſtitution, contains fifty-ſix thouſand electors. Thirteen thouſand to give law to fifty-ſix thouſand! Let every man of conſcience, every candid and impartial, every good whig conſider this. *Muſt* he not ſay it is an abſolute tyranny. Will a man of truth and candor call ſuch a government a republic. The Parliament of Great-Britain with nine millions of people had ſurely a better right to make a conſtitution for America with only three milions, than a ſet of counties with thirteen thouſand men to make a conſtitution for another ſet with fifty-ſix thouſand. By this mode of government, eight men in Cheſter, Lancaſter or York, have the ſame power only as one in Luzerne. Seven men in Berks would have no more than one in Luzerne, and ſo on of the reſt. The freemen of thoſe counties which have from 3000 to 6000 taxables *are deprived of their rights*, to give an unjuſt power to thoſe that have leſs than 3000. The counties injured are, Waſhington, Fayette, Franklin, Cumberland, York, Lancaſter, Berks, Bucks, Northampton, Montgomery, Cheſter, Philadelphia, and the city, who it is hoped will have ſpirit enough to exert themſelves in the preſent meaſures to procure redreſs. We can rely on much aid too from the virtuous exertions of *the real friends of equal liberty and juſtice* in Luzerne, Dauphin, Northumberland, Allegheney, Huntingdon, Weſtmoreland and Bedford.

We are informed that Mr. Taylor, the bleacher and printer in Philadelphia county, has compleated a machine to break and rough-dreſs flax, which ſaves half the expence and nine-tenths of the labour by hand, as it goes either by horſe or water.

The machine for making nails and ſprigs, conſtructed by Mr. Folſom (late of our ſiſter ſtate of New-Hampſhire) now of Harriſburg in Pennſylvania, effects all its operations from rolled ſtrips of iron, without any further uſe of fire. This is likely to become a very valuable factory.

No factory is more wanted, ſays a correſpondent, than a capital glaſs manufactory for bottles ſimilar to thoſe of Briſtol in Great-Britain. Conſiderable orders for Philadelphia beer and porter are now in the city, ſome of which cannot be executed for want of proper bottles. While France is diſcouraging *glaſs-works*, for want of wood, the United States ſhould eſtabliſh them, for her wood is in many places an incumbrance.

Saturday forenoon, in the General Aſſembly, a Bill was enacted into a law, for appointing a Regiſter-General, "for the purpoſe of regiſtering the accounts of the ſtate;" and to whom the accounts of the Comptroller-General of this Commonwealth are to be ſubmitted, "before he, the Comptroller, ſhall finally ſettle the ſame." By the act aforeſaid, that part of the act of April 1785, which "ſecures to the preſent Comptroller-General a continuance in office for the term of ſeven years,"---is repealed, and made void.----And the Legiſlature have appointed John Donaldſon, Eſq; Regiſter-General of this Commonwealth.

Same day the General Aſſembly adjourned to the third Tueſday in Auguſt next.

On Thurſday evening laſt was married, Mr. JACOB COX, merchant, to Miſs HILTZHEIMER, daughter of Jacob Hiltzheimer, Eſq; all of this city.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, to his friend in this city, dated March 26.

"I have waited for ſome time, with expectations of having it in my power to inform you that the Congreſs had proceeded to buſineſs; but am ſorry to ſay, they remain *in ſtatu quo*.---As yet, twenty-ſix Repreſentatives and ten Senators. When they will have a majority, is uncertain; it depends, however, on the ſtates of Jerſey and Delaware, for Senators. The Lower Houſe, it is ſaid, will be formed to-morrow."

Cumberland County, New-Jerſey, March 26th, 1789.

Tueſday laſt the Honorable JONATHAN ELMER ſet out for New-York, to take his ſeat in the Fœderal Senate.

Previous to his departure he was invited, by a number of the moſt reſpectable gentlemen of the county, to partake of an elegant entertainment provided at the houſe of Major Daniel Maſkell. After ſupper the following toaſts were drank.

1. The new Fœderal Conſtitution, may it be ſpeedily put in operation.
2. His Excellency General Waſhington.
3. The Hon. John Adams.
4. The Senate of the United States.
5. The Fœderal Houſe of Repreſentatives.
6. The Governor and State of New-Jerſey.
7. The Promoters of Public Happineſs.
8. May the Liberties of the People be the principal Object of the Rulers.
9. Succeſs to Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce.
10. Honour, Virtue and Patriotiſm.
11. A ſpeedy Reformation to Rhode-Iſland and North-Carolina.

At the cloſe of the entertainment, which was conducted with the greateſt order and decorum, the following addreſs was preſented to DR. ELMER, in the name of all the gentlemen preſent, by Ephraim Seely, Eſquire.

SIR,

As you are ſhortly to ſet out for New-York, to take your ſeat in the Fœderal Senate, we embrace this opportunity to take leave of you, by expreſſing our entire approbation of the choice of our Legiſlature in appointing you one of the Senators of Congreſs for this ſtate.

Your literary acquirements, the early and active part you took in the cauſe of liberty and your country in the late revolution, your knowledge and experience in the ſcience of government, and in the affairs of the United States, and the many public characters which you have ſuſtained with honor and reputation, for a ſeries of years, have procured you the eſteem and confidence of your fellow citizens, and are evidences of your integrity and abilities to ſerve your country in the high and important ſtation in which you are now placed. Having long experienced the inconveniences ariſing from the weakneſs and inſtability of our old fœderal government, we rejoice in the proſpect of a ſpeedy relief from many of thoſe evils by the operation of the new conſtitution, which is now to be put in execution.----The full effects of any ſyſtem of government we apprehend can only be known with certainty by experience; we wiſh, therefore, to ſee the new government tried in its preſent form before any alterations are attempted in it; and we feel a ſatisfaction in believing, that your ſentiments on this ſubject coincide exactly with ours, and with thoſe of every good citizen of this ſtate.

To which the DOCTOR returned the following anſwer.

GENTLEMEN,

Be pleaſed to accept of my ſincereſt thanks for the favorable opinion you entertain of my public conduct, and for the marks of perſonal reſpect with which you have ſeen fit to honor me this evening.

I acknowledge with gratitude the high truſt and confidence repoſed in me by my country, in appointing me a Senator for this ſtate in the Fœderal Legiſlature.

Senſible of my inability, and fully convinced from paſt experience of the difficulty and importance of the buſineſs in which I am about to engage, give me leave to aſſure you, gentlemen, that I enter upon it with the greateſt diffidence and reluctance. I conceive it however to be my duty, at this critical period, to ſacrifice perſonal and private conſiderations to the public good. In making this ſacrifice, I feel myſelf actuated by a ſenſe of the obligation I am under to my fellow citizens, for the honor they have conferred on me, and an earneſt deſire to promote the general welfare and intereſt of my country.

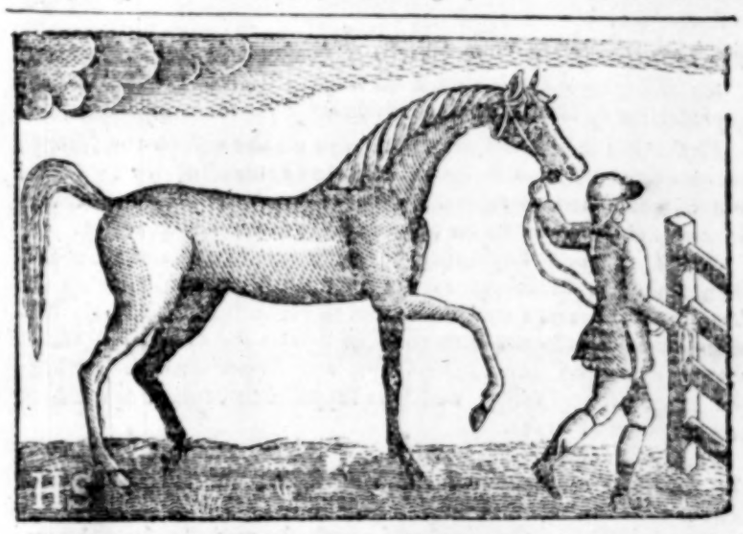
To make a fair experiment of the new Fœderal Conſtitution, by putting it into execution immediately, is an object which I have much at heart. The ſucceſs of the experiment will depend, greatly, upon the manner in which this grand machine is firſt put in motion. Many of its ſuppoſed defects may, I humbly conceive, be much eaſier and more ſafely remedied, by a due attention to the arrangement of its various parts, than by any previous amendments, founded only on theoretic reaſoning. Theſe are the principles by which I mean to govern my conduct in this buſineſs. In ſo doing I flatter myſelf I ſhall meet your approbation, and contribute my mite towards the good of the union. And while I endeavor faithfully to ſerve my country in general, I ſhall make it my conſtant ſtudy to promote the honor and intereſt of the ſtate to which I belong, and that part of it in particular, with which I am more immediately connected.

*** The Freeholders of this City are requeſted to take notice, That on *Tueſday* next an Election will be held, at the State-houſe, for FIFTEEN ALDERMEN.

TAVERN.

THAT old and commodious INN at the corner of Cheſnut and Fourth-ſtreets, at the ſign of the *Fœderal Convention*, formerly known by that of the Croſs Keys and Anvil, lately repaired and fitted up, with the LOT and STABLES belonging, to be LET. Alſo ſome adjacent vacant LOTS to be leaſed on ground-rent, or for a term of years. Apply at the ſtore of the ſubſcribers.---Where an APPRENTICE is wanted.

March 31. WILLIAM & JOHN SITGREAVES.



To COVER this Seaſon,

At the farm of the ſubſcriber, at Point-no-Point, at *Three Pounds Seven Shillings and Six-pence* for the ſeaſon, each mare:

The beautiful HORSE

ATLAS,

FOUR years old this graſs; fifteen hands and one inch high; he is a bright bay, with a ſtrong black mane and tail, ſtout made and ſtrong boned, and has as much action as any horſe: *He is full blooded*; got by the noted horſe *Eclipſe*---Eclipſe was got by *Herod*---Herod by *Fearnought*.---The pedigrees of theſe horſes is up to the *firſt breed* now in America---*The Ulſter Laſs* is the dam of Atlas, ſhe was got by *Granby*, her dam *Dianna*, got by *Wildair*---Wildair was imported by James Delancy, Eſquire, which horſe from his *great character and blood* was afterwards ſent back to England, where he covered at Forty Guineas each mare.---The Ulſter Laſs's grand-dam was a Bullyrock, her great-grand-dam was Governor Ogles's Barb, imported---ſhe is a full ſiſter to Pantaloon---owned by Mr. John Allen.

Good paſture on reaſonable terms, and every neceſſary care will be taken of the mares while under the ſubſcriber's charge.---The money to be paid when the mares are re-delivered.

March 12, 1789. JACOB BATES.

Muſtard & Chocolate Manufactory.

The manufactory of Muſtard and Chocolate as formerly done by the late *W. & M. Norton & Co.* is continued by

JOHN HAWORTH,

Who has for ſale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at ſaid Store, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets. And alſo continues to give the higheſt price for any quantity of GOOD MUSTARD SEED.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, late the property of William White, deceaſed, ſituate in Derry townſhip, Dauphin county, on the road leading from Lancaſter to Harriſburg, about 22 miles from the former, containing 214 acres and allowance, about 100 acres thereof are cleared, and the remainder is well timbered, 25 acres of good meadow, and more may be made at a moderate expence; there are on the premiſes a good dwelling-houſe, barn and out-houſes, a well of excellent water at the door, and ſeveral neverfailing ſtreams running through different parts of the premiſes. The title is indiſputable. For further particulars apply to JOHN WHITE, } Executors.
March 17, 1789. JAMES SCOTT, }

Twenty-Second of the Firſt Month, 1789.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown townſhip, a black pied BULL, marked with a crop in the near ear, and half a crop in the off. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.
SAMPSON CARY.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

On the firſt day of the next month, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE Plantation, in Shrewſbury, Monmouth county, in Eaſt-Jerſey, about half a mile from Shrewſbury town, a large two ſtory dwelling-houſe with four rooms on a floor, commodiouſly ſituated by the great road leading from Freehold to Black Point, a barn and other houſes thereon. The land is good, having a large quantity of meadow and extraordinary grazing ground, or for tillage, about ſeven acres of ſalt meadow; the whole land for ſale conſiſts of 222 acres, may be all ſold together or divided into three parcels, as may beſt ſuit the buyer. The purchaſer may have many years truſt for the greater part of the money, on giving ſecurity. If not ſold on ſaid day it will be rented. Any perſon deſirous to know more particulars reſpecting the premiſes, any time before the day of ſale, by applying to *Joſhua Morris*, of Abington, in Montgomery county, or *Thomas Wilſon*, of Briſtol townſhip, in Bucks county, or of *John Wardell*, living on the premiſes, may be informed thereof.

The vendue to be held, and ſale made, by
JOSHUA MORRIS,
Third month 10, 1789. THOMAS WILSON.

War-Office *of the* United-States,

February 15, 1789.

PUBLIC Information is hereby given to all commiſſioned officers, non-commiſſioned officers and privates of the late army of the United States, entitled to lands in purſuance of the ſeveral reſolves of Congreſs, or to their Aſſigns or legal Repreſentatives, that warrants for their reſpective proportions will be iſſued at this office after the firſt day of April next.

In order to prevent unneceſſary applications, it may be neceſſary to ſtate, that the following deſcriptions of officers and ſoldiers only are entitled to lands from the United States.

Firſt. Commiſſioned officers who ſerved until the end of the war.

Second. Commiſſioned officers deranged by virtue of the ſeveral reſolves of Congreſs.

Third. The legal repreſentatives of all commiſſioned officers killed in action.

Fourth. The medical ſtaff deſignated by the reſolve of Congreſs of the 22d September, 1780.

Fifth. All non-commiſſioned officers and privates who inliſted for and continued in the ſervice to the end of the war.

Sixth. The legal repreſentatives of all non-commiſſioned officers and privates, inliſted for the war, and who were killed in action.

To prevent the parties juſtly entitled to the warrants being defrauded, the following regulations will be obſerved:

Firſt. In caſe of perſonal applications of Non-commiſſioned officers and privates, proof will be required of their being the identical perſons whoſe rights they claim, by a certificate of an officer of the regiment or line to which they belonged.

Second. In caſe of aſſignments, legal evidence of the transfer will be required.

Third. Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidences of their reſpective offices.

Fourth. No warrant will be iſſued to the order of the party originally entitled, or to the order of any aſſignee, or legal repreſentative, but in conſequence of a power of attorney duly acknowledged.

The warrants for military bounties of land may be ſatisfied in any of the following diſtricts within the Weſtern Territory, which are appropriated by the United States in Congreſs for that purpoſe, to wit.

Firſt. One million of acres, bounded on the eaſt by the ſeventh range of townſhips---ſouth by the land contracted for by Cutler and Sargent, and to extend north, as far as the ranges of townſhips---and weſtward ſo far as to include the above quantity.

Second. A tract beginning at the mouth of the river Ohio---thence up the Miſſiſippi to the river Au Vauſe---thence up the ſame until it meets a weſt line from the mouth of the Little Wabaſh---thence eaſtward with the ſaid line to the Great Wabaſh---thence down the ſame to the Ohio, and thence with the Ohio to the place of beginning, which is ſuppoſed to contain upwards of two millions of acres.

Third. Several tracts drawn for by the Secretary at War out of the four firſt ranges of townſhips ſurveyed, amounting to about ninety-ſeven thouſand acres.

Fourth. Within the limits of purchaſes made by ſeveral companies, not exceeding one ſeventh part of ſaid purchaſes.

H. KNOX.

THE SUBSCRIBERS being appointed Surveyors of two diſtricts or tracts of land, ſet apart by the United States in Congreſs, for ſatisfying the MILITARY BOUNTIES of lands promiſed to the late army, GIVE THIS PUBLIC NOTICE,

To all officers, non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers of the late army, entitled to ſuch bounties,---That they or their legal repreſentatives, make application to the Secretary at War for warrants, agreeably to an ordinance of Congreſs of the 9th day of July laſt, and forward them to our office at Carliſle, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, before the 15th of Auguſt next, as a preference in locating will be given to prior entries with us. We will ſet out from Pittſburg, for the diſtrict on the Muſkingum, the 15th of September, provided a ſufficient number of warrants are entered by that time:---When the buſineſs on the Muſkingum is finiſhed, the time for ſurveying the diſtrict between the Miſſiſippi, Ohio and Wabaſh rivers will be duly noticed.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, }
JAMES IRVINE, } Surveyors.
Carliſle, 6th January, 1789.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, March* 10, 1789.

Piers to be Built.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office, from ſuch perſons as are deſirous to contract for the building and ſinking Piers at or near Mud-iſland, until the 10th day of April next, at which time it is expected to cloſe the contract.

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,
By ISAAC COLLINS, in Trenton,

The HOLY BIBLE,

Containing the OLD *and* NEW TESTAMENT;
With the APOCRYPHA *and* MARGINAL NOTES.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted, page for page, with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An Index will be added; and alſo the ſcripture meaſures, weights and coins.

II. The price to ſubſcribers for the volume, well bound, Four Spaniſh Dollars; One Dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on the delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to preſs as ſoon as three thouſand copies ſhall be ſubſcribed for, and to be finiſhed without delay.

The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of reſpectable characters, to offer the above propoſals to the public, under a conviction that a handſome American edition of the Bible, in quarto, will, at this time, be both ſeaſonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

This conſideration, it is hoped, will be an inducement to ſubſcribe, and of courſe promote the more frequent reading of this moſt invaluable book in private families. He therefore wiſhes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance, of people of all denominations; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ample ſatisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatneſs.

Subſcriptions will be received by HUGH GAINE and EDWARD PRIOR, *New-York*; by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK and WILLIAM YOUNG, *Philadelphia*; by TOWNSEND & PATTON, *Baltimore*; and by the EDITOR in *Trenton*.

It is requeſted, that the leading characters of all the different denominations of chriſtians in the United States, who may feel diſpoſed to promote this undertaking, will, as early as may be, grant their aſſiſtance in procuring ſubſcriptions---and that the ſeveral Printers of news-papers in the union will be pleaſed to inſert the above propoſals in their papers.

To all whom it may concern.

Mr. Iſaac Collins has, for many years laſt paſt, been, and ſtill is, Printer to the ſtate of New-Jerſey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to ſee his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctneſs of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to buſineſs.
Trenton, 11th Sept. 1788. *WIL. LIVINGSTON.*

Extract from the Minutes of the Synod of New-York and New-Jerſey, November 3, 1788.

"As correct and faithful impreſſions of the Holy Scriptures are of the utmoſt neceſſity to preſerve the purity and peace of the churches of Chriſt---and as Mr. *Collins*, printer, of the State of New-Jerſey, is about to make an impreſſion of the Old and New Teſtaments, and wiſhes the countenance and ſupport of all denominations of chriſtians----

"ON MOTION,

"*Reſolved*, That the Synod cheerfully recommend it to their people to encourage this undertaking---and that Dr. Witherſpoon, Dr. Smith and Mr. Armſtrong be a committee, to concur with any ſuch committee as may be appointed, whether from any other denomination, or from any other Synod of our denomination, to reviſe and correct the proof ſheets, and, if neceſſary, to fix upon the moſt correct edition of the Scriptures, to be recommended to the printer, from which to make his impreſſion."

A true copy,
JAMES F. ARMSTRONG, Clerk of Synod.

For Mr. COLLINS, *Printer.*

Reading, March 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 2d day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, all that meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land thereto belonging, ſituate in the townſhip of Brunſwick, and county of Berks, adjoining lands of Adam Miller and vacant lands; containing 100 acres and allowance, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Conrad Minnich, and to be ſold by
JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, March 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, on Saturday, the 4th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, all that certain tract, piece or parcel of land, called Wolfenbuttle, ſituate in Pine-grove townſhip, and county of Berks, adjoining lands of Jacob Dundore and vacant lands; containing 222 acres and one quarter, and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads: Taken in execution as the eſtate of Valentine Heleerling, and to be ſold by JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

The Partnerſhip of SHARP & WILLIAM DELANY, Druggiſts, being diſſolved, the ſubſcriber continues the buſineſs on his own account, at *Fothergill's Head*, the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Market-ſtreets,

Where a Freſh and General Aſſortment of

Drugs and Medicines,

Surgeons Inſtruments & Patent Medicines,

Are to be diſpoſed of on very reaſonable terms.

Medicine cheſts for family or ſea uſe, put up with proper directions.

Storekeepers may be accommodated with Patent Medicines, &c. with a generous allowance.

His former cuſtomers as well as thoſe who chuſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend upon his utmoſt attention to ſerve them, and to give ſatisfaction. WILLIAM DELANY.
January 16, 1789.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS.

WHEREAS, about the month of October, 1778, WILLIAM SAUNDERS, then a Midſhipman on board his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip the Preſton, at that time commanded by Commodore Hotham, ſailed in the Hotham tender, under the command of Lieutenant Hele, from New-York to Philadelphia, with diſpatches from the Earl of Carliſle and others, his Britannic Majeſty's Commiſſioners for peace, but the ſaid Tender was caſt away on her paſſage, and the ſaid WILLIAM SAUNDERS has never ſince been heard of. Any perſon who can give information of the ſaid WILLIAM SAUNDERS, if he ſhould be living, or, if dead, when and where he died, is requeſted to communicate the ſame to the printers hereof, by whom he will be rewarded for his expence and trouble. c. 8 w.

To the PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a certain *John Fowler*, of Lampeter townſhip, Lancaſter county, hath (about four years ago) in a deceitful and fraudulent manner, obtained of us the ſubſcribers, and many others, notes of £ 25 each, on account of certain lands to be divided by lottery, the conditions whereof he hath not complied with, neither have we received any value therefor. This is therefore to forewarn all perſons againſt taking an aſſignment of any of the ſaid notes, as we are reſolved not to pay any part thereof.

	Sam. Haines, jun.	Adam Swope,
	Jacob Cryder,	John Bringley,
	John Creſt,	John Reres,
	Peter Groſs,	Daniel Lefever,
	Martin Crider,	Jacob Swope,
	Andrew Shults,	Jacob Sneoley,
	John Furry,	Daniel Swope,
	Jacob Dentler,	Simon Snider,
	Sam. Haines,	John Coſner,
	Andrew Rudey,	John Engelbeal,
	Henry Rudey,	George Waggoner,
	Leonard Rodfong,	Abraham Kendrick,
	John Neller,	Balſer Barge,
	Jonn Frig,	Jacob Winter,
	Ludwig Urban,	Henry Muſſer,
	Henry Sharkar,	John Bear,
	Michael Stener,	John Muſſer,
March 9,	Peter Cline,	John Rine,
1789.	George Rodfong,	Daniel Rine.
	Henry Derr,	

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on the 6th of Fourth Month next,

THE FOLLOWING FARMS,

No. 1. THE Plantation called Callender's, at Richmond, or Point-no-Point, at the 4 mile ſtone, on the road from Philadelphia, containing about 42 acres of meadow, a great part of which was laſt year plowed and ſowed with Timothy ſeed, and about 37 acres of upland, 8 acres of which is orchard and garden. On the upland there is a crop well put in, of winter grain, now in good order, which the tenant may purchaſe at a reaſonable price. The buildings on this farm are a two ſtory brick dwelling-houſe and frame kitchen, alſo a frame two ſtory houſe, and a large hay-houſe or barn.

No. 2. A Plantation near the above, on ſaid road, containing upwards of 60 acres, of which 33 acres are meadow, and 27 acres upland, including an orchard and excellent piece of garden ground. The buildings are, a dwelling-houſe, two rooms on a floor, and a barn or hay-houſe.

No. 3. The Plantation now in the tenure of Jacob and Philip Kohlman, containing about 80 acres, of which 24 acres are meadow, the remainder upland, including orchard and garden. The dwelling-houſe is frame, one ſtory high, three rooms on the ground floor, and a large and commodious barn, all in good repair. This farm is nearly adjoining the road leading from Philadelphia to Frankford, and near the four mile ſtone. To be let with the above, and next the four mile ſtone, is a ſmall houſe and garden, with ſome fruit trees, now in the tenure of Leonard Kroneman.

No. 4. A two ſtory ſtone houſe and about 10 acres of land, on the road leading from Point-no-Point to Frankford, in the tenure of Johannes Henry Fiſher; alſo two fields adjoining, containing 37 acres and one fourth, on which are many apple and other fruit trees, to be let with the foregoing houſe and lot.

No. 5. A brick houſe, four rooms on a floor, two ſtories high, and the uſe of a good milk houſe, with a rich lot of four acres for garden adjoining, and about 2¼ acres of a good bearing orchard, and about 70 acres of plow land; alſo 13 acres of meadow, with the uſe of a large barn, adjoining the road leading from Point-no-Point to Frankford.

Any perſon inclining to rent either of the above farms, will be informed of the terms, by applying to
HENRY DRINKER,
JOHN DRINKER,
Philad. 2d Mo. 10, 1789. JOHN FIELD.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

ON the ſecond inſtant, in the evening, was ſtolen from the door of a tavern at the upper end of Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, a dark bay MARE, 9 years old this ſpring, about 15 hands high, trots all, has a ſmall dark ſtar in her forehead and a large ſcar a little above her off flank, which is mixed with white hairs, ſhe is lengthy and well built, carries high, ſhod before, a ſhort mane and ſwitch tail; had on a man's ſaddle with blue houſings bound with yellow binding, and an old bridle with ſtiff bits. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid Mare, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have the above reward, by applying to MATTHEW CONNARD, Inn-holder, in Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, living in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county.
March 16, 1789. JOHN LAPP.

Weſt Whiteland, Cheſter county, March 9, 1789.

WHEREAS *Alexander Simſon*, of Virginia, hath obtained my obligation, dated the 6th day of this inſtant, conditioned for the payment of eighteen pounds, lawful money of Pennſylvania, on the firſt day of June next: theſe are to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid obligation, as I am determined not to pay the ſame, or any part thereof, until compelled by due courſe of law, not having received any value therefor.
DAVID WILLIAMS.

WHEREAS *Thomas Wright*, of Bucks county, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, did obtain from the ſubſcribers a note of hand, payable on demand, for the ſum of ſix pounds twelve ſhillings and ſix-pence, dated the 30th day of June, 1788; and whereas we have received no value for ſaid note, we deſire that no perſon takes an aſſignment on ſaid note, after this date, as we are determined not to pay it until compelled by law.
February 27th, 1789. ISAAC M'CALMONT, JOHN SMITH.

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